## Amnsements and Meetings Co-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" Faust."
BLOU OPERA HOUSE-" LAWN TERRIS."
DALY'S THEATRE-" Needles and Pins."
HAVERLY'S 1810'S GARDEN-Minstrels.
HAVERLY'S 19TH AVENUE THEATRE-" Evadue."
HAVERLY'S 14th STREET THEATRE-Rice's Surprise Party Madison Square Theatre—" Hozel Kirke."

Madison Square Theatre—" Hozel Kirke."

Park Theatre—" The Legion of Honor."

EAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS—Entertalment.

STANDARD THEATRE—" Matrimony."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" Damiel Rochat."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—" The Guy'nor."

MADISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH-Fair.
MASONIC TEMPLE-Lecture.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Fair.
STEINWAY HALL-Concert.

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### Dusiness Somes

"ALDERNEY BRAND"
CONDENSED MUK

ASSUME A VIRTUE, ETC. With remarkable unminded to see selling old style, two hiteas in chines talk. Automatic and No Teasion, though head in chines talk. Automatic "or "No Teasion." Serving margin but one. Automatic "or "No Teasion." Serving margin has in the worth, and suit one company criticals of selling a desir one company criticals of the Marcola & Gibbs S. M. Co. 538 Frontway. City. PETER F. HEERING'S

Established 1818.

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Gold Medal 1878. Paris.

Pure-yer by a positive sits the Regal Danish Court and II. H. H. he Prince of Vales.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BELANCII OFFFUES OF THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YOUX-No. 1, 238 Broadway, corner Thirtyfirst-st, No. 842 Sextheave, bet, F. riv-seventh and
Forty-steinth-see; No. 308 West I wenty-furd-ste,
cor. Lighth-ave; No. 702 Third-ave, carner Fortyseventh-sig, No. 92 Fast Fourte-infliest, corner
Union-square; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave, (Harlenn)
Washingaros-No. 1,322 F-84.
Lo. DON-No. 26 Benford-st, Strand,
FARIS-No. 9 Kne Serabe.

# New-York Daily Crivune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Formers.-The British Cabinet yesterday coneiderell'a proposal o establish martial law, bat came to no decision; Mesers, Bregin and Chamberlain Lordon Trans supports Lord Granville's course in re-M xican Ministry are announced.

West Point, ..... Secretary Thompson handed in in Washington last night, ..... Five revenue officers have been shot within a week, ...... The contest over the New-Orleans offices has been decided in favor of the newly-elected officials. The Light-remove Z. Chaffee from the trusteeship of the Sprague estate, has been filed at Providence, R. L - Medicine Bull, a Brule chief, has been shot and severely wounded by the accidental ducharge of a revolver. Edward Komball has succeeded in reducing the debt of the Union Presbyterian Church of Newburg, N. Y. . J. Sallivan Hale, of Turner, Me., has been severely injared by an accidental blow from a lever.

Coxgauss.-in the Senate a resolution adopted directing inquiry into the methods of appointment in the Signal Service; an amenament to the Fitz-John Per er bill was discussed. = In the House a large number of new bills were introduced; resolutions were offered in regard to the interoceanic canal and asking for information as to all payments made to U. S. Grant by the Government; objection was made to the certificate of Judge Taylor, elected as successor to General Garfield; the electoral count debate was continued.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - No changes were recorded yesterday among the subordinates in the city departments, == Mrs. Bergman, of Philadelphia, has recovered her reason, but refuses to return to her-husband. === The American National Ride Association has been challenged to a match by the English Association. Meetings in the interests of Democratic reorganization in this city were held, === The Emigration Commissioners took decisive action in regard to immigrant railroad traffic. --- Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.60. Stocks dull and irregular, but generally

Strong and closing steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with a possibility of light rain or snow. Thermometer yester day: Highest, 40°; lowest, 32°; average, 3512°.

Mr. Hurd made his advertised objections sesterday to the seating of Judge Taylor, General Garfield's successor in the House, and was snubbed by his own party.

The Brooklyn physician who fell a victim to diphtheria lost his life through his devotion to a patient. He is not less deserving of honor than the men who have done as much -though no more-on a larger stage.

Maurice J. Power has a neat answer ready to the charges of defalcation. But it will hardly silence his accusers. A Court-clerk ought to avoid even the appearance of evil. When he gives Judges a chance to call him to account for fees he must expect trouble afterward.

The disagreeable taste the Croton water has had of late is explained by the officials to result from the melting of snow and the washings of the streams in the Croton Valley. These, like streams everywhere else in this region, ran very low during the almost unprecedented drouth of the autumn.

A monument to Judge Cowing is now in order-or possibly a public dinner would be a more cheerful testimonial of gratitude. A policy-dealer has actually been sentenced to the Penitentiary, and Judge Cowing did it. The ticket was sold for 10 cents, and the sen-

than a whole row of monuments-or rather a not one of corruption like that of Connolly had secure another triumph, and establish it as a whole series of dinners.

Mr. Finley truthfully remarked yesterday that "the Democrats of the House had in-"variably gone back on their propositions, "and made a laughing-stock of the Demo-"cratic party." Which is just what they will have to do with the resolution Mr. Finley his training as a lawyer, was unfitted for such wants them to pass.

will do so soon. What would the verdict of such a vital duty to a few members, or perhaps even to one, be worth, if a personal examination should be made?

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet every afternoon this week at 3 o'clock to give taxpayers an opportunity to criticise the estimates presented by the departments and suggest reductions. Citizens who bave personal knowledge of leaks and extravagances by which public money is wasted, should not fail to give the Board the benefit of that knowledge. They may thus save themselves something in the burden of taxes. Lawyers, for instance, who observe the large number of attendants employed in some Courts to do very little, might make valuable suggestions.

The good Samaritan who offers his neighbor an investment solely on the philanthropic ground that he is anxious to see a friend make some money, and who gayly offers to take the stock back "at any time" at the price named, must have a care. A verdict of nearly \$12,000 | melled by his political connections. We have was obtained yesterday in the Superior Court against L. C. Woodruff, one of these aity guarantors. He offered certain stock for sale, agreeing to take it back at the same figure whenever he was called upon to do so. When the demand was made be refused, as such people are apt to do, and suit was brought for the full amount paid, which is now recovered. Wherefore, we repeat that the playful and indiscriminate giving of guarantees has become a dangerous practice.

General Schodeld's retirement from West Point has been definitely decided upon, and him in the light of an active politician. An General O. O. Howard has been selected able figancier who is not a politician in the to succeed him. In both particulars office of Controller is a result of the system the President's action will meet with which recent politics gave us no reason to hope public approval. General Schofield's beat- for. Circumstances have raised the adminis ing during the Whittaker case, and tration of the Controllership to this high stanhis comments upon it in his recent report, dard, and Mr. Campbell will be expected to easily convinced the public that he was not maintain and to improve it by separating the in his peoper place as the head of a National office as far as possible from politics. Circuminstitution for the instruction of young men stances affecting the filling of other offices No doubt he will do better service in a dif- where he is, untransmeled by pledges to any ferent field. General Howard's appointment is a commendable one. From a soldier of his record, and an elucator of his experience, both at West Point and elsewhere, much may

There is a fair prospect now of ending the disagreement between the Emigration Commissioners and the railread companies upon the wisdom of giving the immigrants the benefit of deductions, instead of allowing them to agents and sharpers, who often thresten to resign if coercion is adopted. = = The | swindle these ignorant people, and are sometimes the means of getting them into worse gard to the fishery question. === The Rev. T. trouble. The Pennsylvania Railroad has ad-Pelbam Date and the Ray, W. E. Euragut have been dressed a letter to the Commissioners offering remanded to pail, ==== The members of the new | to make the 20 per cent discount to all immigrants booked in Castle Garden to go by ties of the country in a vain endeavor to get on ever occupy for agriculture or herding. The Domestic. Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, has been that route, and the Commissioners have very the popular side of some live question; that problem for Congress to solve is to induce the non-marked for Consulstremeral at St. Petersburg, and
Leatenant samuel E. Tillman to be a professor at law to be a professor at law realized by realized for consulstrement at St. Petersburg, and the property voiced to send immigrants West only has been split into divisions, and subdivisions, tribes, who have been put by the stupid treaties of the loves o by railro ds making this concession. As THE hals, associations, and clubs without number and legislation of the past in the position of the past in the past i Tribune has already said, there is a question of decency and morals here. The new order bas been for a month past beating the air more of things will not only save this money to the immigrants, but will tend to lessen the danger of the disgraceful frauds and impositions that are practised upon them. The other railroads should follow the excellent example of the Pennsylvania Company.

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the grav-

ity of the Anglo-Irish crisis. It threatens to cause an immediate rupture in the British Cabinet, inasmuch as Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain yesterday declared that they will resign if coercion is adopted. As most members of the Cabinet favor barsh measures, it is not improbable that the Birmingham members will feel constrained to withdraw. Amid the cry for repression in Ireland, this might not wreck the Ministry, but it may greatly weaken it. As regards Ireland herseif, the country could hardly be in a more lawless state than British fears portray it This was confessed in effect yesterday by Chief Secretary Forster, when he proposed at the Cabinet Council that the Irish Executive should be given coercive powers with a view to indemnity from Parliamentthat is, to establish a military dietatorship for the purpose of disarming the people. Pending its decision on this proposal, the Cabinet might well give some indication of what reforms, if any, it intends to offer.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP. The Controllership of this city ceased to be an elective office in 1869, when the "Tweed Ring" superseded that known as the "old Supervisors' Ring." It then became an office to be filled on appointment by the Mayer and confirmation by the Aldermen. This was done by the Ring for two purposes; one to avoid a contest for the office before the approaching Convention between the late Matthew P. Brennan and the late Richard B. Connolly; the other, to put the latter, a willing tool of the Ring, in a position to serve it in its purpose of plunder. Under the elective system we had had fair financial officers,-at any rate they were not shown to be corrupt. Let us see what we have had under the Controllers by appointment; and also what we have a right to expect from the one who entered upon his duties yes-

Connolly, put in power as a mere tool to aid the Ring in its robberies, turned out to be one of the most unconscionable of its plunderers. He not only aided in the wholesale robbery of the City Treasury under the "Board of Audit" frands, but he placed every bureau of his department under contribution, and corruptly levied upon every contractor and dealer who had a claim against the city. Under his mismanagement the city debt increased enormously; the annual expenses of government almost doubled; and the bonds of the corporation fell below par. His extravagance was so manifest as to lead to investigation, and his corruption was so clearly proved that he was forced to resign his office into the hands of his enemies and, for his own pretection, to turn traitor to his friends. At the close of his two years' administration the Finance Department was a mass of corruption; the city's credit was

show that it was not strictly honest; and in shall be trusted who parts his hair in the midthis respect it was a gratifying contrast to the dle. And we have little hesitation in saying "obstructive" administration. Mr. Green, by reason of his mental peculiarities as well as by important work. He ran the department much as a chief clerk would conduct an extensive Leaping before you look is a habit as old legal business. He did not evade a decision, as the human race. Selecting a site for a but he hesitated to make it until compelled to. great World's Fair without going to see it is He did not prevaricate on important questions; a new and altogether startling variation upon he only quibbled. But hesitation and quibthe time-honored custom. It is now stated bling in the conduct of the public business of that the Committee on Sites has not made a so important a department were almost as bad personal examination of the Inwood site, but as evasion and misrepresentation; for business was not promptly done; contractors hesitated to applicants for, and the occupants of, Governcity where so much doubt was thrown on the party can have the assurance to ask that the laws authorizing the issues; litigation was piled high upon litigation, appeals tollowed appeals, until judgments in cases which ought never to have been disputed added to the public debt. Economy in the conduct of the public business was not shown in the material reduction of the estimates of the Board of Apportionment. It was no purpose of Mr. Green to bring about such a result as this. It was, however, largely the consequence of his "obstructiveness,"-his doubting and besitating nature as displayed in his picayune methods of business,-that this result followed.

As far as the purely business administration of the office by Mr. Kelly is concerned, it was an improvement on that of Mr. Green. The economy practised has been demonstrated in a epigram, a platform, and a war cry. reduction both of the debt and the annual budget. But in the financial administration of his department Mr. Kelly was unhappily trainenlarged upon these troubles before, and need not reiterate them now. He was a strong partisan in an office which ought never to be filled by

n partisan, hardly even by a politician. It is upon this very point that we think the public has most reason to congratulate itself upon the change watch has taken place. Mr. Campbell's career in the Department of Public Works has demonstrated his administrative ability. He unquestionably brings strong talents to the conduct of his new office; and the people look upon him at the start with confidence. Nothing in his public career has shown in the rudiments of the military profession, rather than his own have placed Mr. Campbell faction, official or individual; and he can conduet his department upon so high a standard as to compel at the end of his four years' term a successor as able and as non-partisan as himself. In doing this Mr. Campbell would not only reflect great credit upon bimself, but win the lasting gratitude of a people struggling against grave obstacles to provide a better government for a much misgoverned city.

> PARTING HAIR IN THE MIDDLE. At last, thank Heaven, we have a test of just come out defeated from a Presidential caufor twenty years been prowing round the poli- who inhabit it make any present use of or will wildly and frantically than ever in its search for a living issue, Mr. John Kelly, the shorn Samson of Tammany, gives, in the hour of his abdication, a living issue, a practical standard and tangible test of true Democracy. . " Trus "no man," says this "honored teader," in whose hands so great power has been reposed these many years by his party; this chief who one year raised the standard of revolt and defeated is party, and the next forgave the party and dictated its nominations-"trust ne man who parts his hair in the middle." Words worthy he occasion and the man! Announcement fit to rank as a discovery; indeed, almost a revela\_ tion! No more sententious epigram, unless it may be that epitome of Democratic doctrine-D-n a man who won't stand by his friends! lately uttered by a Connectical statesman-lim been spoken since Solomon's time. Take the two tegether, indeed, and what an inscription they would make for a campaign banner! Or a transparency! To avoid oftending the religious scruples of the average Democratic procession, they might be coupled together, using one "D-n" and a ditto; thus:

"D-n a man who went stand by his friends!"
"Ditto, ditto, ditto, paris his hair in the middle!" Questions of hair have entered more or less into city politics and Democratic dissensions heretofore, as is well known. The two great divisions of the party, which have their headquarters at Tammany Hail and the Manhattan Club, have been known as the "Short-Haired" and the "Swallow Tailed," Mr. Kelly, it will be seen, while retaining the distinctive designation of his own followers, gives the opposition a title which at once sets off the difference in bold and striking contrast. The distinction he ratses is not one of mere wearing apparel, but of personal physiognomical peculiarities. Had Mr. Kelly said, "Never trust a man who wears a swallow-tailed coat," it might have been objected that he was basing political orthodoxy upon the caprice of tashion and the cut of a garment. This he avoids. It is not the wearer of the swallow-tail who at this moment puts liberty in peril; it is "the man who parts his "hair in the middle." He is the subtle foe of our institutions, the arch conspirator against free government. Does anyone ask why "the " man who parts his hair in the middle " is not to be trusted? We answer we do not know. It may be because the Tammany braves are averse to taking that kind of scalps. But we do not inquire for reasons. It is enough to know that as a rule Mr. Kelly's adherents wear their hair so short that it cannot be parted in the middle, or anywhere else, and that a man's fitness for official position is measured in Tammany Hall by the closeness with which his hair is cropped. We do not undertake to say whether the close clipping is in order to promote the action of the brain, or for the purpose of foiling an adversary by giving him nothing to get hold of. Opposition to this test will very likely be

raised by the opposing factions in this city; but Mr. Kelly's greatest triumphs, it must be remembered, are in the National arena. Only a year ago he seemed to have lost all his power and prestige; but six months ago he brought the National Convention to his terms, and the January payments. The consequence in greatly depreciated, and a debt of over throughout the Presidential campaign he was the stock market was unusual feverishmens

Mr. Green's administration followed. It was to wait for another National Convention to tuations during the week were violent and been. Nothing has ever been developed to cardinal doctrine of Democracy that no man many branches of trade the monetary one which preceded it. But it was what has that a National platform devoted sclely to this halt usually means a collapse. Cotton been termed-and very properly, too-an issue, offering uncompromising hostility to dropped over 50 points from Saturday to men who part their hair in the middle as the Wednesday, and has since been unsettled. foes of free government, will be a very decided improvement upon the last one. Great care should be taken, nowever, in making the nominations, to select a candidate who would not of tea were made at reduced prices. Mess get the question mixed up with the tariff, and pork, having fallen in three previous weeks consider it "merely a local issue." The present time, moreover, is very favorable for urging it from \$14 50 to \$13 75; and there was a deupon the attention of the party. For the past month the party press has been discussing the need of Civil Service Reform. The desired reform relates, of course, to the qualifications of only improvement was by contraction of loans. a committee who are capable of delegating undertake public work for uncertain pay; ment offices. Now no Democrat who knows The imports of specie were \$2,295,818, not financiers hesitated to take the bonds of the anything of the history and practice of his including the \$1,899,500 reported on Saturday; and the Assay Office paid our \$2,811,168 during the week, while the Treasury bought Jeffersonian tests be applied, and that candi-\$1,118,000 in bonds; and yet the banks lost in dates be examined as to their fitness, capacity, specie and gained a little less in legal tenders. and fidelity-the party has long looked upon these as obsolete-but they might demand that Mr. Keily's maxim be made the rule, and that the Government should "never trust a man "who parts his hair in the middle." It may work hardship upon bald-neaded men, but then no great truth was ever promulgated nor any great principle established without semebody's and their deposits \$41,323,000, but have lost being hurt. And it is but the change of a word or two in an old Democratic doctrine, to say imports of specie at New-York during that that "bald-headed men have no rights that

"short-haired men are bound to respect." Mr. Kelly is entitled to the thanks of his party for giving them in a single sentence an

INVADING THE INDIAN TERRITORY. The party of persons calling themselves Oklahoma Colonists, who are now encamped near the southern line of Kansas with the purpose of invading the Indian Territory and taking fercible possession of land there, may cherish the delusion that they are engaged in a laudable enterprise, but they will none the less become law-breakers and maranders the moment they cross the border. Their object is to seize land which belongs to the Indians, and is confirmed to them by solemn treaties and by Acis of Congress. They have no more moral right to rob the Indians of their land than to steal their sheep and cattle. The legal aspect of their project is no better than its moral aspect. Section 2.118 of the Revised Statutes declares that "every person who makes a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or attempts to survey such lands or to designate any of the boundaries by marking trees or otherwise, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000," The same section gives the President power to employ m hiery force to remove any such persons from the lands. If the Kansas party should evade the troops that are watching them at the line, they will certainly be arrested and expelled from the Territory. It is pure insaulty for them to talk of resisting the United States Goverament. The entire army would be used if necessary to repel their land-stealing expedi-

There appear to be a few cool-headed men themselves with memorializing Congress. If this novice is taken the movement will do no harm, and may be productive of some positive Democratic orthodoxy. To a party that has good in calling the attention of Congress and the country to the important Indian Territory vass in which it did not have a single political problem. There is ten times as much good issue it dated to stand up to; a party that has farming land in the Territory as the Indians forever keep exclusive possession of a benutiful and productive region as large as the great State of Illimois. No injustice should be done breaking of treatics and no spoliation. If the bear, a majority of each tribe can, we believe, be won over in time to assent to new treaties which will substitute individual or tamily ownership for tribal ownership, and will surrender

a large portion of the Territory to civilization. The effort is worth making, at all events. The and is rich and fair to look upon, and would speedily become a second Kansas if it were

thrown open to settlers. PRICES AND PRODUCTION.

The banks of this city have made a creditable effort to set themselves right. Loans were contracted \$11,741,900 last week, in part by the payment of commercial paper falling due about December 4, in place of which new loans were not effected, and in part by the calling of loans on stocks and bonds. In consequence all the markets have been in a feverish state, with a general tendency to decline in prices. Three heavy failures in the coffee trade have disturbed confidence, although it should be understood that the condition of that trade is due to causes which do n .: affect other branches of business. Its disastrous state is largely due to the repeal of the duties on coffee and to the great speculations which followed. The average price of all coffees imported was pushed up to nearly 20 cents per pound, and only 285,569,219 pounds were imported, in the fiscal year 1874. This stimulated excessive production. It takes about five years for the coffee-plant to attain its vield, and in 1879 the imports were 377.848,473 pounds, and the average price 12.5 cents, and in the fiscal year 1880 the imports were 446,850,727 pounds, and the average price about 12.5 cents. But the syndicate which had successfully ruled the price in former years, though it sustained prices with some success last year, was crushed at last by the enormous importations which high prices had invited. Failures thus caused imply no weakness in other branches of trade The contraction of loans and the stringency

of the money market, however, did cause considerable reaction. Again and again it was supposed that permanent relief had been gained; now because important banks had ceased to send money to the West, then because private lenders showed a willingness to renew loans at moderate rates, and again because the Committee of Ways and Means voted in favor of a three per cent bond, or because a million or so came from Boston and Philadelphia. But temporary ease was in each case followed by greater stringency, and there was more real pressure for money on Saturday, after a good bank statement than there had been at any other time. In fact, it became generally understood at the close of the week that real freedom from stringency could not be expected until after

tence is to thirty days imprisonment. On the \$130,000,000 stared the taxpayers in the face. | the central figure in the canvass. He has only rather than general decline, though the flucsome important stocks declined severely. In situation caused a halt of speculation, and when speculation is excessive a Prices of print cloths receded, and the sales of the week were only 40,000 pieces against a production of 150,000. Large auction sales from \$15 50 per barre!, dropped last week cline in lard. Wheat dropped during the week about 4 cents a bushel, corn about 2 cents, rye 412 cents, and oats 112 cents. The banks made no gain in reserve; their

> The Treasury added little to its coin and nothing to its legal-tender balance during the week. Oace more, in short, all the gold imported during the week has vanished from sight. Within the past four weeks, the banks baye contracted their loans \$31,010,800 \$10,917,200 from their reserve. Yet the net time have been \$9,888,189, and, out of \$20,805,389 thus taken from sight, only \$5,448,066 has been added to the balance in the Treasury here. During each period brimful of fun, are written in the long evenings. of several weeks the same disappearance of gold occurs. The general soundness of business is forcibly shown by the fact that a contraction in loans of \$31,000,000 in four weeks has produced no disorder. There is a slight change in favor of this city in the rate of exchange at Chicago; but the rate at Boston is less favorable, and it is understood that the banks there are unusat- an energetic traveller, was savagely attacked by a not yet seen, but it is noticed that no shipments of specie from Europe have been reported by cable since that advance. The speculations in wheat, cotton and stocks were considerably reduced in volume last week. and the exchanges at New-York were \$215,000,000 less than those of the previous week. But there are still three or four weeks to elapse before the money market can be expecied to become emancipated from the control of a few private lenders. And in the meanwhile large sums must be gathered by reported more d-mand for money from the an income of her own of \$50,000-S:r Thomas and reported more demand for money from the interior than there was last week, and the loan-market increased in stringency yesterday, although the arrivals of gold were reported. The necklace is said to have cost \$55,000. Miss Sharon is a pretty and charming young hay and will early in the day.

The late Lord Lytten did what no other literary man, not a professional dramatist, of his time he gave to the stage two plays, " The Lady of Lyons" and "Rieneijeu," which seem destined to in the party who advise the others to remain | keep it. Now it appears that he left in manuser pt on the Kansas side of the border and content | another play, the scene laid in ancient Ætolia, and the plot based upon "The Capitves" of Plantus. According to The London News, "the action arises out of the efforts of a father to regain possession of his sons, taken prisoners in childhood by the Eliana." The consignment of the younger son, Tyndarns, to slavery in the quarries by his own father, in the belief that a trick had been put upon him, and in ignorance of the youth's real parentage, is the gist of the play. The love portion relates to the attachment of Tyndarus to a Greek girl, for the sake of whom he is willing to remain in bondage. The how there is always in the late Lord Lytton's later work a relation to be traced to something which has a very short and pleasant winter. He has had in his been written before and by somebody else. Of the eleverness of this author there is no doubt. We to the Indians, however-there need be no are not sure that it may not be as truthfully said of him as of Goldsmith, that he "tonesed nothing right influences are persistently brought to which he did not adorn." Yet somehow, even in his best books, like "The Caxtons" and "My Novel," we are constantly reminded of other writers and notably of Sterne. It will cause a smile, therefore, upon the faces of some readers to be told that in this play there is a reflection of Shakespeare's Ferdinand and Miranda. But if not a great original dramatist, it must be admitted that Lord Lytton both plays move forward with a steady dramatic interest, and do not bore the audience. Some of Bulwer's plays were not so successful-" The Sea Captain," for instance-and have passed into oblivion. It is for the public to decide upon the werits of this posthumous production, which, it is intinated, will be produced in New-York. It may prove attractive and it may turn out terribly heavy, especially if it had not received the author's last

Please don't frown on Garneld's title, Springer.

With Triden and Kelly both retired the way to

Democratic harmony in this State would seem to be made smooth. But it is more seeming. The country is literally crowded with Cabinet as pirants. Every State in the Union has from one to thalf dozen. They besiege the local newspapers for "tributes" to their eminent fitness for the high position, and when these graceful and restrained estimates are published they are carefully surrounded with red-pencil marks and forwarded to other newspapers for reproduction. In this ingenious way it sometimes happens that a boom is started. Were it not for the voracity of the editorial waste-basket there would be more of such booms than

It is noticeable that this new Democratic blander was not started by Southern Democrats, and also that they are not helping the party sustain it with much entiquisiasm. An Indiana Democrat began it and other Northern Democrats bastened to his support. The fresh outbreak of stupidity has stimulated the Southern discontent with the Democratic party, and there is more talk of a breakup in the Solid South now than there has been at any time since

There are no signs of Democratic grief at John Kelly's downfall. If he would take Tammany Hall with him into permanent political retirement the Democrats would have the jolliest Christmas they

The popular impression is that Mr. Tilden is still a sufficiently robust man to pull a wire with vigor and effect.

Congressman Hurd, of Ohio, is developing abili-

ties as a blunderer which entitle him to a front seat on the Democratic donkey.

A request is made by The Herald for a reorganiza tion of the Democratic party in this city, and Manton Marble is mentioned as a man worthy to assist in the transfiguration. This child-like suggestion is worthy of its origin. If Marble will emerge once more into the keen bright sunlight of publicity and ring his renowned fire-bell on the steps to the City Hall, the reform will be inaugurated with becoming ceremonies. Smith Weed, who has held aloef from politics for a few months, could undoubtedly be persuaded to lend a hand. Wade Hampton, it is announced, has gone to Mis-

sissippi on private business, and will not be in Washington till after the holidays. It ought to furnish him with a mim sort of satisfaction to see

This is a great country and it has produced a good

many great thines; but the product which comes nearest to being boundless is Democratic stupidity. How is it, Barnem ? Did English decline to trust

you with his \$100,000 contribution because he feared that your promise to put it where it would do the most coed meant that you would pocket it? If so, it was bad of him-bad as could be.

### If Tilden haugs his stocking this year he may find in it a battered shiflelah inbelied "John Kelly." PERSONAL.

Lord Beaconsfield, it is now stated, wrote "Endymion" twenty-two years ago, and it has been published with no material alteration.

Senator Lamar has paired with Mr. Blaine until his promised arrival in Washington. It is denied that he is ill; he is staying in San Antonio, Texas, for the sake of Mrs. Lamar's health.

The health of the Pepe is said to be causing anxiety. He breaks down occasionally under the strain of continual mental labor, and is liable to frequent attacks of illness.

Mr. George Otto Trevelyan's appointment as secretary to the British Admiralty has been much applanded in England. Literary men, however, fear that the anthor of the "Macaulay" and the "Fox" may be induced altogether to abandon letters for politics.

General and Mrs. Grant, it is reported, will live very quietly during their visit in Washington. They are to be the guests of General and Mrs. Beats. Mrs. Beale has recently lost her daughter, Mrs. Colonel Wheeler. She died at West Point of consumption.

Labiche, the French dramatist who has just been admitted to the Academy, manages a large estate which he has improved from a valueless lande to a model farm. Near it is a model village, of which he is manager and patriarch. The only books he reads are treatises on farming and gardening. His plays,

The little Prince of Comberland, Princess Thyra's son and Alexandra's nephew, has just been haptized, receiving ten Christian names-George William Christian Albert Edward Alexander Frederick

Lady Florence Dixie, an Englishwoman who is ally short of money. The full effect of the Jaguar in South America. In self-defence Lady advance in rate by the Bank of England is Florence shot the animal and captured her end, She took it to England, and it has grown to be a beautiful creature, so tame and gentle that if it were not so mischlevous it might go at large. As Lady Florence is going to Africa, she has deposited her singular pet at the Zoological Gardens in Lendon.

George H. Pendleton writes to The Cincionali Commercial that a day's experience of the pure, clear atmosphere of New-York has impressed him nuisance of Cincionati. He proposes that the city shall not wait for legislation, but immediately, by means of the Sinton or other invention abute the smoke from the chimneys of the institutions under its control. more than ever with the horrors of the smoke Miss Flora Sharon is to be married to Sir Thomas

governments and corporations for January Hesketh on the 31st of December. The marriage is payments. The large receipts of specie on to take place at the brace's home near San Francisco, Saturday and yesterday will help to swell and man and wire will immediately thereafter sail bank reserves later in the week, but there is for England. The future Lady Hesketh will have

### GENERAL NOTES.

The young unmarried men in the West of public meetings, never to marry land-grabbers' daugu-

The next "inauguration" will be more of a own show than it usually is. Nearly every state in the Inion is to be represented by military or civic organi-

The shock of the recent earthquake in Scotand was very distinctly felt at Inversry, Oban, Callender, Bute, Stornoway and Sandwich. In several pinces honses were much shaken, plaster fell from the cedlings, and the bells were rung. Considerable alarm was fold by the inhabitants. The shock instead only a few seconds.

A new gun has been made by Sir W. Armstrong & Co. which will take twice the ordinary ch The six-men gun, which, with thirty-four pounds of

yard during the past summer and fell a number of land

toriolses. These, he says, when the winter is to be severe and prolonged bury themselves desply under the ground. This year, he states, he notices that his pets have only gone down under the earth a short distance, and in over-eral instances are barrly covered, and he predicts that the widter will be a short one. A fortnight ago there was an animated scene in the Church of St. Pau's, Lorrimore-square, Walto the congregation the new vicar, the Rev. E. P. Alex-

worth. The Bishop of Rochester preached to introduce ander, who was curate of S. Pateras when the Bishop was Vicar there. The church has hitherto been distinguished for its very high ritualistic services; and the was a handy worker. The reason why "The Ludy | Bishop declared that these must cease. Everything of Lyons" and "Richelien" keep the stage is, that illegal about them must be discontinued. He was a much in favor of liberty as any man; but liberty must not be permitted to degenerate into lawlessness. He cose his authority in a distinct and emphatic manner particulars be amended. Thus decisive armouncement of the Hishop was evidently not at all polatable to many of those present, and audition nursurs were heard inside; but outside, as his fordship proceeded to the viscourse, he was hissed and hooted by a considerable crowd. Boston's heart is expected to thursp re-

sponsively at the following paragraph in one of the morning lournais: "A touching incident was witnessed on a South Boston horse car yesterday morning. A man, evidently in destitute circumstances, was one of the cocupants of the car, and had in his arms a little girl who was a cripple, but had a beautiful though tearful face. A richly dressed lady who sat opposite soon left her seat, and taking her place beside the poor man because conversation with him. Soon afterward she left the car, but first placed a roll of money in the man's hand, suggesting to him that he buy the child a Coristmas present with it. The man was offected to tears by the kindness. and as the lady was leaving the car he repeatedly expressed his thanks." The practical question arises, however, whether it would not have been waser to go to the man's house and find out precisely what the circumsiances were. A great deal of the charity of easy-scong Americans is kinder than it is wise. The sight of a poor little cripple stre generous, impulses and the become little cripple stirs generous impulses, and the bount; given before the case is investigated.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

We think that General Garfield will serve the South and the country best by making his admin-neration national in its character. [New-Orleans Times

The people of this coast would be well pleased to see either Sargeut or Booth called to net.—[San Francisco Morning Call (Ind.) If anybody of the old and obsolete school of

statwarts dreams of President Gatherd's return to the policy of multary coercion he must be a total stranger to the uniform tener of Mr. Gatherd's utterances upon that and all similar questions.—[St. Pant Preneer-Press (Ind. Rep.)

KELLY NOT POWERLESS VET.
From The Richmond Dispatch (Dem.)
So far as outsiders can judge, the removal So far as outsiders can judge, the feat of me far, kelly will result in the continued defeat of me Lomperatic party of the State of New York for a number of years. Nevertheless, we are confident that Mayor Cooper did what was best for the people of New York and the Democratic party when he removed Mr. Kelly. If a party cannot succeed without allowing its office to be parcelled out by bosses, nor without acknowledging them as distators, then the sooner it is disbanded is before.

HAD ENOUGH OF ONE BLUNDER.

From the Charteston News and Courier (Dem.)

For once we are able to agree in opinion with Congressman Scephens. The appropriation for the pay of the Deputy Marshais ought to be made. It is a question, too, tovoiving a recognition of and obedience to law, on which no Congressman can afterd to vate in opposition to his innate sense of right. No party causes should be allowed to be the keeper of a Congressman's conscience.

MR. PECKSNIFF BAYARD.

From The New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)
The truth is Mr. Bayard appears to have got himself in a bad its. Evacenity he made the speech thinking no reporters were present, and when cornered he wriggles and equivocative-if not worse—has the iowest and meanest Democratic shuffler in grout of public life. They are all the same.